

The Central Hospital for the Insane, Situated West of the City, Has as Large Population as an Ordinary County Seat Town

It Is Probably the State's Greatest Institution, and Has Attracted Favorable Attention from Many Eminent Men of the Country...How It Is Managed

ONE of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of Indianapolis is the Central Hospital for the Insane, surrounded as it is by beautiful grounds. This is particularly true at this time of year, when the grass is brightly green, and the broad expanse of lawn, that is terraced toward the gates, is very attractive to the eye. Many trees covered with sweet-scented blossoms are scattered throughout the grounds, and they add greatly to the rustic appearance of the place. The many forest birds which inhabit the trees and shrubbery at the institution can be heard at all times of the day, and they give the impression that one is in the midst of a huge stretch of woods miles away from any habitation.

While the grounds around the hospital are well kept in every particular the trees and natural growths have not been cut away to such an extent that the place has the appearance of artificial landscape, but, on the contrary, the scenery is all natural, with the exception of three artificial lakes near the gates at the main entrance. These

are, however, so arranged that they serve two purposes: one is to beautify the grounds and the other and more practical is that if a fire occurs the engines can pump water from them. These lakes are large enough and contain water enough to be incalculable value in case of a serious fire at the institution.

Two of the lakes are connected by a small lagoon, over which a sidewalk bridge extends in the shape of a stone arch bridge. At present many men are engaged in making flower beds all over the grounds. These beds are made in different shapes and the flowers, which are raised in the garden, are in full bloom when set out. The white cement walks that extend all over the grounds make the picture complete, and this institution is most beautiful from the landscape artist's point of view.

GREAT INSTITUTION.

There are few people in this city who realize that there is such a great institution for the insane in the Central Hospital. It is a population of 2,400, including inmates and attendants, forming a community larger than a number of county seat towns of the State.

Many of the State institutions are conducted upon the principle of a city, so far as the work is carried, but few of them go into such complicated details as the Central Hospital. Here everything is managed as if it were a city within the fences, and the mayor, city attorney, controller, Board of Mayor and Board of Works, together with the Board of Health, are all in one man, and he is the superintendent. He also carries his municipal power to such an extent that he is the police judge, and any misdemeanor on the part of an employee is looked after by him.

Connected with the institution, which gives it the appearance of a well-regulated town, is a fire department and also a police force. The fire department is complete in every detail and consists of two hose wagons, each carrying 70 feet of hose, a hook and ladder truck and equipment and a number of chemical fire extinguishers.

The engine house is located to the rear of the woman's building and is a two-story frame structure in good condition. On the lower floor the apparatus is housed and at the side is a clubroom in which the men spend their evenings and play games of various kinds. The second floor is taken up entirely by bedrooms, for it is here that all of the outside employees sleep. There are a certain number of these employees who are members of the fire company, and the chief carpenter, William F. Cobb, is chief of the fire department.

Each company has a captain and lieutenant, with a full force of men, and the whole thing is conducted similar to the city fire department, except that no horses are used, and when an alarm is sounded the men grab hold of long ropes and run with the wagons as was done here many years ago. Very good time is made by the companies in responding to alarms, and every man is so thoroughly drilled that the instant a fire occurs he knows exactly his place and what he is to do.

On two or three occasions fires have occurred at the institution and have been held in check by the department until the wagons from the city arrived, and so by having these men well drilled there is comparatively little danger to the inmates, for their rescue is easily effected. In the work of rescue the firemen are aided by numerous fire escapes that are on all of the buildings.

WATER WORKS PLANT.

The Insane Hospital has its own water works, and, therefore, does not have to depend upon the local company for its water supply, and this also puts it more nearly on the basis of a municipality. However, there is a connection with the water company here, so that if a large fire does occur

our additional water can be had very easily.

There is no better water anywhere than that furnished by the plant at this institution. The supply is pumped by four large pumps and comes from twenty-four driven wells. These wells are all very deep, and three of them are down to bedrock and furnish very excellent water for drinking purposes.

With the fire department, the excellent water-works system and the numerous fire escapes the authorities feel that the institution is well protected. On the occasions when the fires occurred all of the buildings were emptied without trouble. In fact, there is but one building that is very old, and that is the men's department, and in the instances of the last fires no trouble was experienced in getting the inmates out.

In the police department there are thirteen men, and while this is considered an unlucky number it has not proven so with the force at this institution, for the police, so far as their duties are concerned, have been very fortunate and have had little to do with the exception of making their regular rounds.

There are three policemen who patrol the grounds during the day and two at night. In each of the two main buildings there are four policemen who patrol the interiors and they are required to report every little while by a callbox system. The buildings are so constructed that the policemen have little trouble in seeing around them, for instead of being built directly behind each other the south line of the building in the rear is directly in line with the north line of the building in front of it. By this plan the policemen can see clearly the sides of a whole row at the same time.

WORK DONE BY EMPLOYEES.

The insane hospital is equipped in such a way that most of the work around the place in the nature of repairs and small structures is done entirely by the employees. All of the lights used in the buildings and grounds are electric and the power is generated at the power house connected with the institution. This building is located at the rear of the general store. The electrical machinery in the power house is of the best and is kept in excellent condition. It consists of three engines and six dynamos, with all necessary accessories. It is here that power is generated for a number of purposes besides lighting, as electricity is used in various ways all over the place.

Connected with this department, yet separate, is the engineer's building and machine shop. Here the general stock for this department is kept as well as the machines used, such as lathes, drills, forge, pipe cutter and other appliances that make the machine shop complete in every detail.

Adjoining the power house is the boiler house, which contains the apparatus necessary for the operation and heating of the institution. The equipment in this department has just been finished and consists of eight 200 horse-power boilers equipped with stokers and other improvements. A coal-crushing apparatus has also been installed, and a repair shop for the use of the engineer is in a separate building located in the rear of the boiler house.

Throughout the grounds there is shrubbery, some of which is of a very rare quality and all kept in good condition. This is the work of Secretary Cornelius Meyer, who is a great fancier of shrubs. Although Mr. Meyer's time is very much taken up by his duties, he has found some spare moments to devote to his plants, and he has established a nursery for the shrubs which is quite valuable. Besides attending to the nursery he also sets out most of the bushes and sees to the trimming, etc.

The nursery that Mr. Meyer has established will be a great blessing to the State from the fact that now they can be raised at the hospital. The nursery will also give greater advantages in the way of bushes and shrubs and promises to help make the place more beautiful in the future.

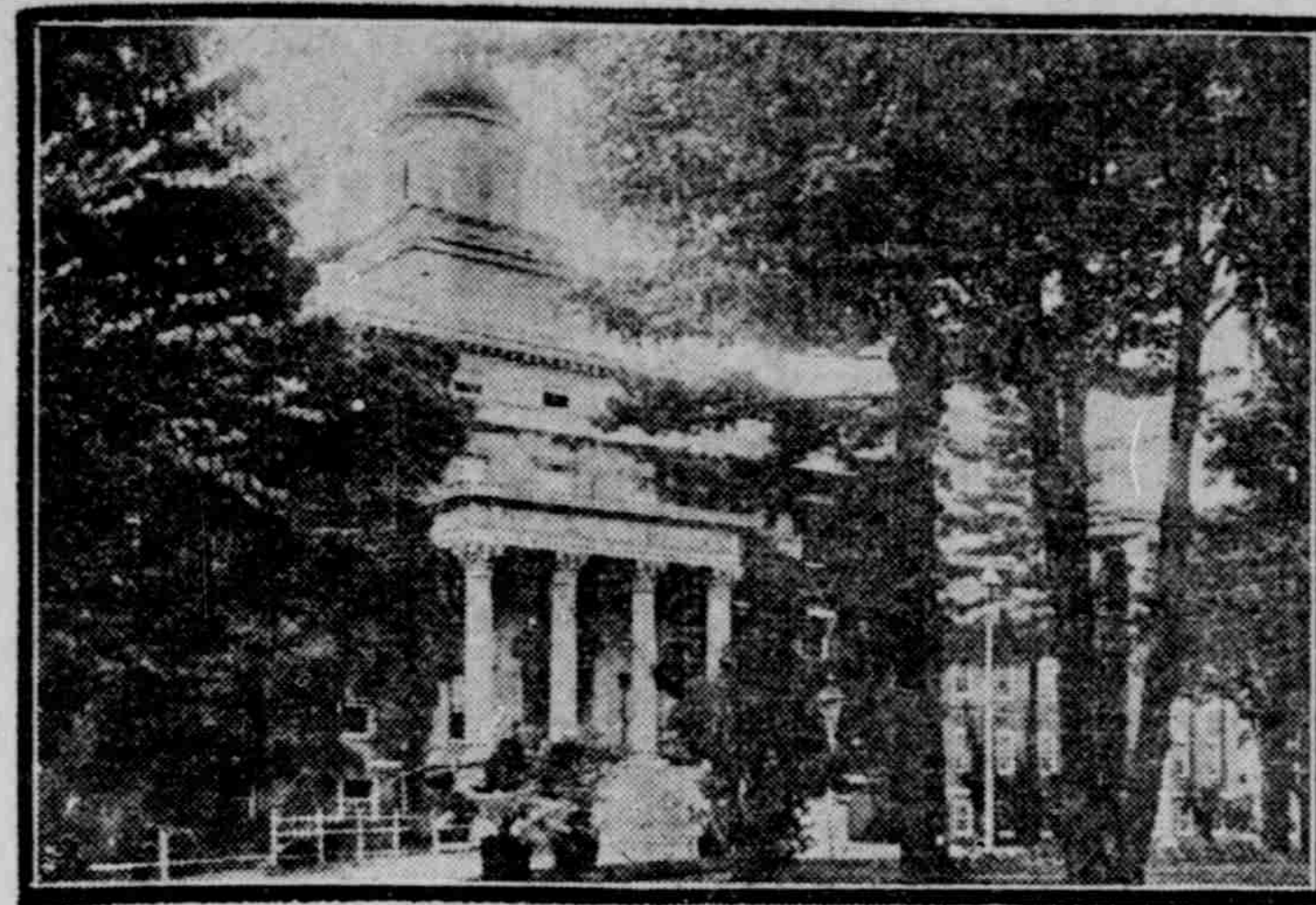
AT THE GREENHOUSE.

The greenhouse is another interesting feature in connection with the hospital. This is constructed of a steel frame, wood and glass, and consists of five separate departments. In the center is a dome-shaped room filled with tropical plants. It reminds one of a garden in the extreme South, with the warm, balmy air scented with magnolia and clematis. This department is arranged like a huge garden and is one of the most fascinating places about the institution.

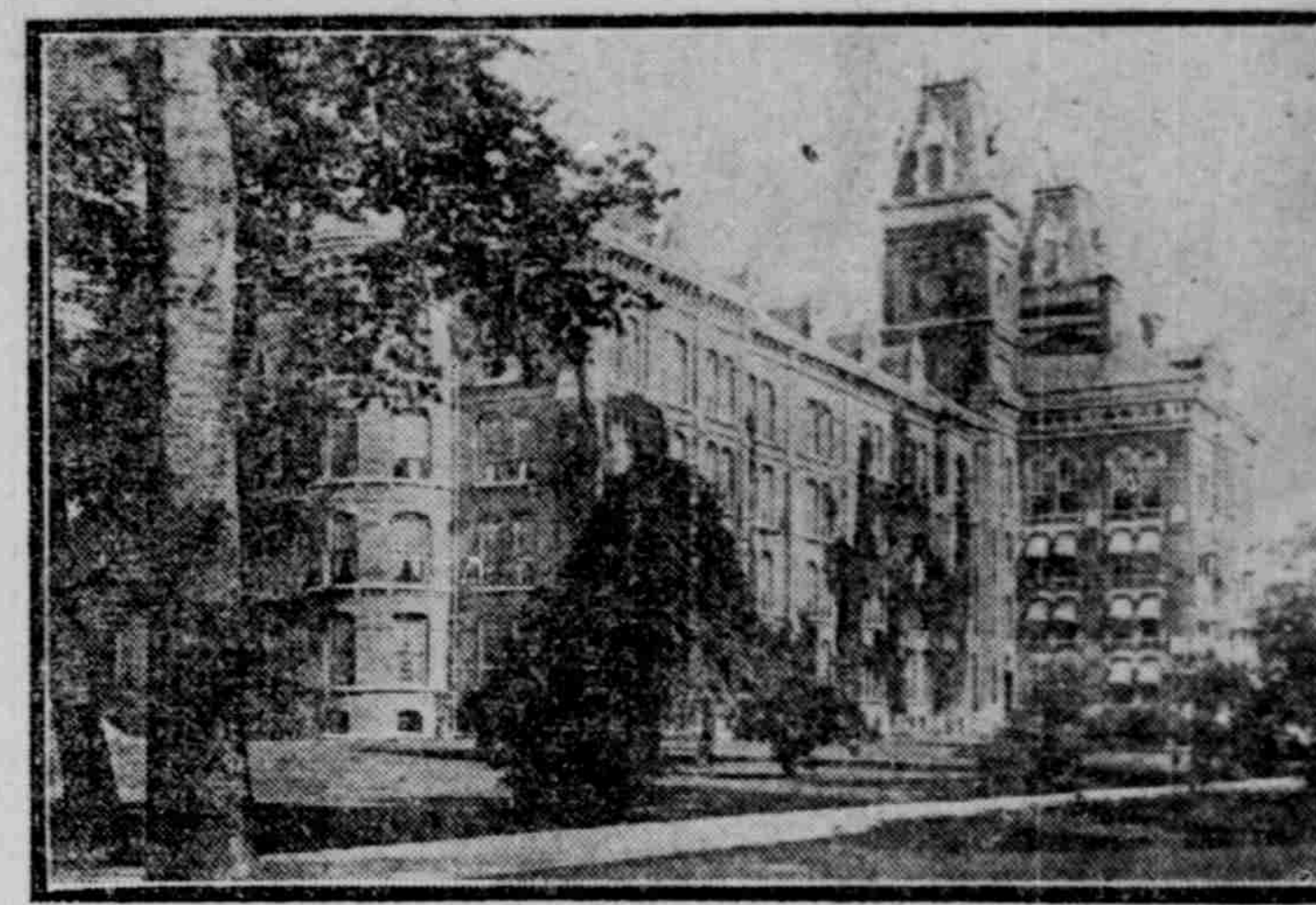
In this little city, which the hospital and its numerous buildings make, one of the most important factors is the hospital for the insane. This is a new building and as yet has not been occupied, but will be in the next few weeks. The building was constructed after the design by Dr. George F. Edenharter, and has been pronounced by many medical authorities as perfect in every detail. The principal thing that is brought out in the construction of the hospital is plenty of light and fresh air.

The whole building is full of windows, and when these are opened the patients will have the same advantage as if undergoing outdoor treatment. Also, by closing the various doors and opening the windows in the corridors, perfect ventilation can be had. The building is exceedingly bright and cheerful, and has none of the appearance of a hospital.

The General Assembly of 1899 appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of the building, which has a capacity of 300 patients. The hospital consists of five distinct buildings constructed in circular form and connected by corridors. The administration building forms the central feature, and is directly connected with the department for men and the department for women; it contains the reception room for visitors, the various offices, supply rooms and lavatories on the



Department for Men at the Central Hospital for Insane



Department for Women at the Central Hospital for Insane

Drink: Story of My Driver in the Steppe

A Recital of Murder and Blood, Showing the Crimes Drink Puts into Man's Soul

By Anton Tschetchoff, Russia's Present Leading Man of Letters

IT'S all true, worshipping sir, what I read in a book these many years ago, "whiskey is devil's blood." Look at me—can read and write, was employed in a city office for six years and earned a good salary. They say I talk as well as the priest, aye, as his honor, the judge, but drink made me black in the face and filled my head with hay and straw. My head, would your worship believe it, is as empty as an inn-keeper's barrel day after market. Witness!

Here I am playing driver like a mere peasant to whom every book is one with seven seals.

A family falling, sir, or rather a disease. Cost father's life. Died of his sins, poor man, his belly full of devil's blood—I trust it's no blasphemy to ask the Lord to have mercy upon his soul.

"A long way we have before us, and if you permit, worshipping sir, I will tell you the story. Maybe you can put it down as a warning to such as he and I.

THE DRUNKEN PEASANT.

"Drink was father's only vice. For the rest, he feared God and was so scrupulous in money matters that our peasants elected him year after year to carry to the Lord of the Manor, residing in a distant town, their joint rent, five hundred roubles. It was in twenty-two when he came near losing the peasants' accumulated tax, as it was he lost his life and eternal happiness on account of a few draughts of liquor. Happened in yonder forest; I will point out the spot to you in an hour from now.

"Father knew that he was like a tallow candle in a gale when coin dangled in his pocket and an inn was in sight. So to protect himself against himself on his trip to the city, he took along Anjuka, my sister, then seven years old. All went well up to Kalantchik, but father had not been in the gin mill five minutes when he began heaving:

"Maybe you think me a simple rustic; you are mistaken, brethren. Ivan is a man of finance. Never has less than five hundred roubles below his belt. If I wished I could buy the inn with all it contains of drinkables and eatables, house and stable and horse, swine, chickens and cart, nay, I could buy even Mosagka, the host, and his wife and child. Five hundred roubles, think of it. Hundred and fifty more, than days in the year. Five hundred roubles."

"Father ordered another round of drinks for the assembled loafers and continued: "Ah, my friends, do not wish yourself in my place. No money—no cares; but possessions breed responsibilities. A fancier like I live in constant fear of losing his money. Once more, brethren, do not envy the rich."

"At that time our little father, the Czar, was building a railway hereabouts and the neighborhood was full of scamps eager to earn coin in any way save honest ways. The old man and sister had not gone many miles when they heard someone behind, a very suspicious fact for the road was little traveled except by woodsmen and cart men. And here was a person on horseback, no, three or four were coming.

Father put his ear to the ground and listened. "They are after us," he said to Anjuka—"on account of my fool talk at the inn I suppose. Words, my child, are like sparrows. Once escaped, they are lost forever."

Then he cried a little, for his heart knew he was coming. "At all events I will die an honest man," he said. "Take 500 roubles, put them under your skirt, Anjuka. You must hide in the thicket and watch. If the miscreants hurt me, wait till they are gone and then run home and give the alarm. Your mother shall take the money to the lord of the manor without delay. It's my dying request, tell her, Woe to her if she disobeys." He raised my little sister and drove on leisurely, knowing full well that there was no escape.

THE ROBBERS.

A minute or two later—I have it from my sister's lips—the robbers rode up, one, a tall man in high boots and a lined shirt, the others were ragged thieves. The big fellow checked father's horse and all three demanded his money.

"Where's money? You are dreaming, brethren. Ivan is as poor as any of you might be."

"Thou liest, we know thee for the baron's agent, carrying the rent of ten villages or more. Cough up, baldhead, or there will be a strange face in hell presently, thine own."

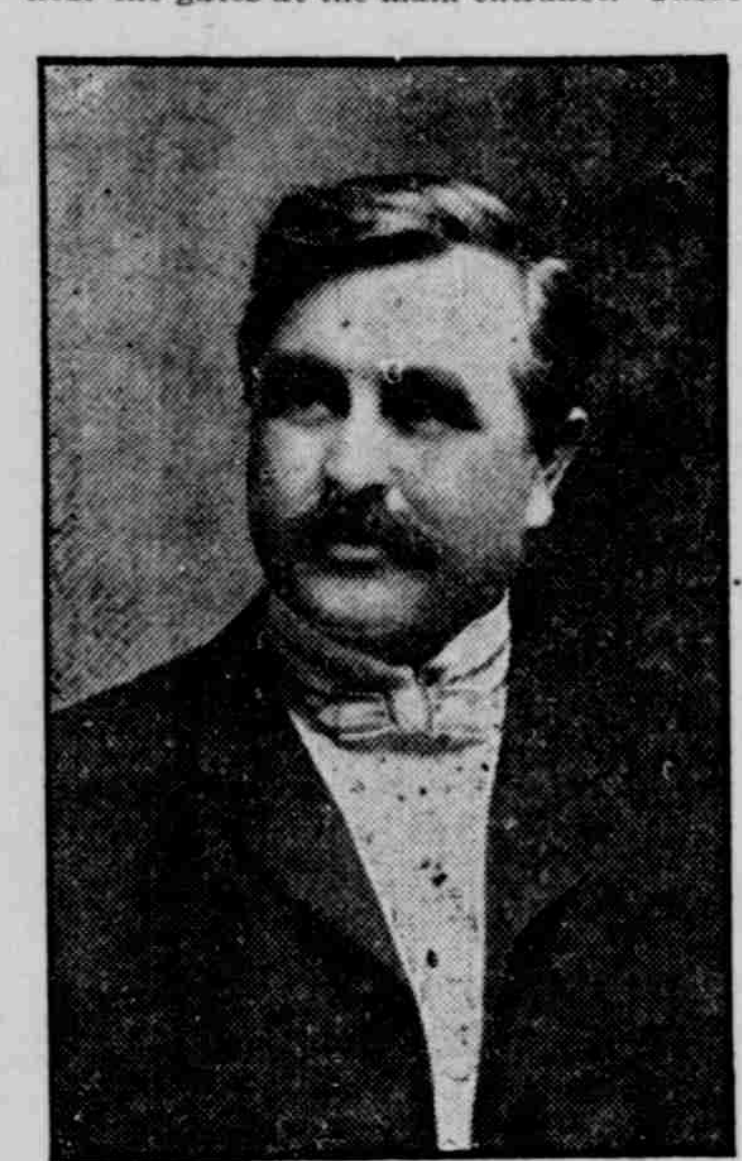
"You want money," cried father fiercely, for he was a fighter and would die for his life—money—rather look out for his life than escape with a whole skin. The big fellow for you dogs and fifteen years in Siberia, if—"

Shouting, leaping in the underbrush, heard all, saw it all, saw how these devils fell upon poor old father with stones and clubs and teeth and fists, and kicked and mangled him, tore the clothes from his bleeding limbs and wrested the cash inside and out searching. The robbers had gone—they swore vehemently and quarreled among themselves—Anjuka, the old maid, the thickest and after a last glance upon father's body lying stark and still in the road, arms outstretched and eyes wide open, ran off as fast as her legs would carry her. Naturally she tried to get home as quickly as possible, but she had no idea of the direction to take.

She ran wildly, blindly, until towards evening she espied the outlines of a hut in the midst of the thick woods. The forester's abode, it turned out to be. Sister knocked and an old hag came out, and the child hid her all that happened and they had a good cry together. Then the woman said: "Oh, how I pity thee, sweetheart. Come in and have some soup. Thou shalt sleep with my own child and tomorrow I will take thee to mother."

After having her fill of buckwheat mess Anjuka voluntarily surrendered the package with the money. The "little mother" would put it in a safe place and return it next morning, was the understanding.

Sister was delighted with her new friends. The bed on the top of the big stove was warmer and softer than any she had ever



Dr. George F. Edenharter, Superintendent of the Central Hospital for Insane

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those who registered were some of the most noted physicians and scientists in the country. However, there is one signature which Dr. Edenharter points to with pride, and it is not that of a scientist, but of a literary man who is known in every household—Charles Dudley Warner, who visited the institution Oct. 16, 1888.

The Indianapolis Medical and Surgical Monitor, in its issue of April 15, 1904, contained the following:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that we allude to Dr. Edenharter, superintendent of the Central Hospital, and the cordial manner in which he accepts every opportunity to show courtesies to his colleagues, and at the same time seeks to increase the medical value of the institution of which he is the head to the medical profession and the people of this State. We believe we speak only truth when we say that few men could possibly fit his difficult position as efficiently and effectively as he has during the several years he has served the State of Indiana. It is not often that men are found who fit eminently the places they occupy: who are not only excellent officers of great institutions, but who are keenly alive to the best interests of those they are called upon to care for; who are

considerably more women than men in the asylum, there being enrolled at the present time 1,124 of the former and 830 of the latter, making in all a total number of 1,954 patients in the institution.

There is not a building in the city that covers as much ground as this one, for the floor space alone is equal to a fraction over seven acres. It is four stories high and contains twenty-four wards. While this building was constructed some twenty years ago it is perfectly fire proof, having a stone foundation and all of the exterior and interior walls are of brick. Here is located the superintendent's office and the general offices and also the living quarters of the officers.

To the west of the center and in direct communication with the rest of the building is the general kitchen, the rooms for the employes and a central plant. A number of the wards have dining rooms in connection with them. Besides these, however, there is a large assembly dining room with a seating capacity for 1,300 people. There is a huge smokestack in connection with this structure which is 175 feet high and contains 85,000 brick in addition to the stonework.

The department for men was originally built for the hospital for the insane, fifty-five years ago. This structure is also four stories high and the outside and principal inside walls are of brick. The building contains over 600 rooms and has a floor space which covers many thousand feet. The kitchens and dining rooms are duplicates of those in the woman's building.

The only recommendation that Dr. Edenharter makes is that an amusement hall be erected large enough to accommodate all of the inmates. At the present time the chapel is used for this purpose, but is capable of accommodating only about 400 patients. As a result many are deprived of an opportunity to share in the enjoyments provided.

It is said that this should be corrected, especially when it is so well recognized that diversion by amusement is one of the most potent factors in aiding the recovery of cases of insanity. The amusements at this institution consist of amateur plays, and dances are also greatly enjoyed by the inmates.

All of the mechanical departments, as well as the bakery and cold storage plant, are in separate buildings, but the heat furnished comes from a central plant. The cold storage system is an important factor and the ice-making department is capable of turning out eight tons of ice a day, besides keeping all of the refrigerators cold.

To procure food for an institution like this is no small task and requires much work. Of course, many of the green vegetables that are used are raised in the large garden in connection with the hospital, but there is not ground enough to raise potatoes, of which 1,000 bushels a month are used. Beef is another staple food and 371,517 pounds are consumed in a year. This is all of the very best quality, as is all other food that is furnished to the hospital.

NO LIMIT TO FOOD.

There is no limit on the different varieties of food used and everything as it becomes reasonable is given to the inmates. Milk, of which a large quantity is used, is furnished by farmers. Last year nearly 70,000 gallons were consumed at the institution. All of the baking is done at the institution, 2,247 barrels of flour being used last year. Experienced bakers are employed, and great quantities of bread and biscuits are made.

A circulating library is maintained at the hospital for the inmates and employes. The chief endeavor of the authorities is to provide a means of diverting the minds of the patients into other and appropriate channels. Great care, however, has to be given to the class of books the inmates select for what may be beneficial to one may be disastrous to another. The library consists of over 2,000 volumes, to which new books are continually added. Newspapers are also largely read by the unfortunate, who take great interest in current affairs. Quite a number of papers are donated to the institution.

Dr. Edenharter, who is superintendent, has great ability in managing an institution of this kind from the fact that he not only turns his mind to scientific affairs, but he also has enough of the mechanic about him to be able to plan a building and to understand thoroughly how machinery should be set to be of the most advantageous service.

All over the institution devices can be seen that are entirely original with the superintendent. In the laundry irons are connected with electric wires, the water will be continually hot. There is nothing out of the ordinary in this, but the wires which furnish the heat to the irons are suspended from a crane which stands about six feet above the board and prevents the wire from getting in the way of the person ironing. This device is a novelty with the institution.

The pan racks in the hospital kitchen, instead of being suspended from the ceiling, are made on a pedestal which comes through the top of the kitchen table so that there is nothing overhead in the way of supports.

Everything about the hospital is done by a system, and this is the reason that good order always prevails and everything is spotlessly clean. The employes understand that any neglect on their part means instant dismissal.

The present board of trustees of the Central Hospital is composed of Albert M. Adams, of Rockville, president; Fremont Goodwin, of Williamsport, secretary, and Eli F. Marvin, of Frankfort, treasurer. These men have materially aided in the efficient management of the great institution.

G. A. R. Convention at Winona

THE twenty-fifth annual encampment of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Warsaw and Winona lake on June 14, 15 and 16, will perhaps attract a larger crowd of visitors than any other state encampment held in recent years. If the mail inquiries received by Secretary C. W. Scott, of the local committee on arrangements, furnish any criterion upon which to base an estimate, nearly all of Indiana's prominent military officers of the civil war have been heard from, the majority of whom have requested quarters reserved for them during the big gathering of veterans.

Among the distinguished visitors will be the widow of General John A. Logan, Governor Durbin and staff will be present on June 15, and take part in the parade on Wednesday. Preparations will be made for entertaining a crowd of 30,000 visitors on Wednesday, the big day of the encampment, while accommodations for 10,000 people will be available for visitors during the three days.

The headquarters of Department Commander George W. Grubbs and staff will be at the Winona Hotel, Winona lake, the day of the G. A. R. convention at the Hotel Hays, Warsaw, and the Woman's Relief Corps at the White House, in Warsaw.

The first day of the encampment will be "Flag Day," and the committee has in preparation an excellent program. The ceremonies of the occasion will be given at the High School building in Warsaw. This will be in charge of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The annual encampment parade of veterans will take place at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Hays, in charge of Maj. L. E. Harter, chief marshal, and, as usual, the visiting Grand Army posts will take their places in the line according to their total membership, with the exception of the Jasper Packard Post, No. 58, of the Marion soldiers' file, which has been given the right of the column.

Plans for the most brilliant flag and electric-light display ever seen in this part of the country are in preparation. The business district of Warsaw and the two miles along the electric road connecting Warsaw and Winona will be one mass of flags by day and varicolored electric lights by night. Not only will every building in Warsaw and at Winona lake take on gala attire, but it has been arranged that every farmhouse in Kosciusko county—next to the largest in the State, with its area of 36 square miles—shall display the American flag.

Now that the council of administration of the Department of Indiana, G. A. R., has won its fight with the Central Postmaster Association for a one-cent rate, the attendance at any previous encampment was doubtless surpassed by the coming gathering of Indiana veterans.

Warsaw, Ind., May 14. L. M. W.